

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of CHARLES H. JOHNSON, deceased, that, under an order of Court made on the 12th day of January, 1889, he will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to-wit: the town of 1889, as it is front of the Court-house in the City of Sacramento, California, on the NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889, the following described real estate belonging to said estate: The north sixty (60) feet of lot eight (8), in the block or square bounded by F and G and Sixth and Seventh streets, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California.

Dated, January 12th, 1889.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON,
Administrator estate Reuben Johnson, deceased.
GROVE L. JOHNSON, Attorney. ja-3-4d

**California
Insurance Company of
(OLD AND RELIABLE), OFFICE AT
Sacramento Real Estate
AND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Office, Main corner Third and J streets
\$5,000 to Loan. Rents Collected. City
and Country Property Insured.**

W. N. FELTZER, Agent.

J. S. TOLL, Manager Real Estate Department.

WEILL & JOHNSON,

IF I HAVE ON OUR LIST AND FOR SALE
I make money of real estate, both in city
and country.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN. "3

Office: No. 422 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Placer County Land Office

AND INSURANCE AGENCY,

A. D. Bowley & Co.,

505 K Street.....(Opposite) Sacramento, Ca 1

ORANGEVALE!

BEST CHOICE FRUIT LANDS

One-Acre Tracts, Planted or Unplanted,
as Desired.

Gardens Cared for by Absentee Owners.

THE ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION COM-
pany, composed of prominent business men
in Sacramento, and indorsed by the Board of

peaches, nectar of superlative and board of trade, own 2,200 acres of best fruit and no lands, all cleared on the American river, opposite Natoma vineyards. It has been divided to 36-acre tracts, each one fronting on a 60-foot wide waterway under pressure for irrigation and will be piped by the company to each tract at expense, the water actually used only being paid for by purchaser. Last season 100 trees were planted in trees and vines, and have begun bearing, in addition to a large number of unplanted tracts. This year 800 acres are being planted. PLANTED TRACTS, \$160 per acre. UNPLANTED TRACTS, \$75 per acre.

TOWN SITE.

The town site of Grangerdale is but 1½ miles from the Folsom dam, and contains 1,200 lots, 300—\$30 down and \$50 per month. Lots in the center of the town are \$100 down and \$20 per month. Twenty and two cottages wanted to the purchase of 100 lots, \$100 cash.

Send for maps and information.

RANGE VALLEY COLONIZATION CO.,
214 F Street, Sacramento.
GRAND & CAMPBELL, [40] Agents.

Oak Park Lots

**\$900 SHOULD PURCHASE A LOT
IN OAK PARK.**

LEAVE RETURNING
For Oak Park. Leave Oak Park.

At 5:30 A. M.	At 6:15 A. M.
9:30 " "	10:15 " "
1:40 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
5:40 " "	6:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE **RETURNING**
For Oak Park. **Leave Oak Park.**

At 9:30 A. M.	At 10:15 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
2:40 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
4:10 P. M.	4:40 P. M.

L. L. LEWIS, President,
EDWIN K. ALSE, Secretary. lm2p

A. C. SWEETSER & Co.

Real Estate & Insurance Agents,

HAVE FOR SALE:

First-Class Improved Bottom Lands
That will pay a large percentage on the investment.

Also, Several Improved Farms
that are paying a good profit. In Sacramento,
El Dorado, Placer, Sutter and Tehama counties.

Iso, Small Tracts From 1 to 10 Acres
Each.

Good Two Story Frame Dwelling on
the line of the Street Railroad..... \$3,300
No Dwellings on K Street (each)..... 1,500
Improved Business Property..... 5,500
Is, a large number of desirable City
lots,
School Lands in different Counties.
Is, an Improved Homestead of 102 1/2
Acres at a Great Bargain.
Is, LAND FOR CATTLE
Office: 1012 Fourth Street
"AS" MONDAY TO THURSDAY "ES"

W. P. COLEMAN,
Real Estate Salesman, 325 J Street
"B" AN ELEGANT "ES"

ALFALFA RANCH
FOR SALE.
CONTAINING 200 ACRES - 25 ACRES IN
LEASING TO P. COLEMAN. 100 CATTLE, 100
ACRES IN GRASS, from the earliest to the latest
date.

farmer, one alfalfa field separately fenced; 70
 acres in grain.
 This land is all well-fenced in several di-
 versions.
 (1) A fine Caveling of nine rooms, with modern
 improvements; two steam pumps; one wind-
 mill; water tank, with connection to the rail-
 road, paying not less than \$500 per year; also, a
 large new barn.
 (2) A new 100-acre farm, and can be bought at a
 reasonable figure. Situated on the north line of
 the township, near the Placerette Croad, and
 adjoining to the river. About ten miles from this
 place. Price \$2,000.
 (3) A fine farm, well-improved to make it a bargain.
 Price \$1,000.
 (4) A FINE, WELL-IMPROVED, HALF-A-MILE
 from Placerette. \$500 per acre.

Money to Loan.
 P. BOHL, E. A. CROUCH, 1st
 Vice-Pres.

Eligible Building Lots
 AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

40x100—25 street, Fourteenth and Fif-
 teenth. \$3,300
 40x100—25 street, Fourteenth and Fif-
 teenth. \$3,300

80x160	— North above.....	1,800
80x160	— South side of Twenty-fifth and H streets.....	2,000
80x160	— Southwest corner of Twenty-fifth and I streets.....	2,000
80x160	— Northwest corner of Twenty-fifth and J streets.....	2,000
80x160	— North side of J st., Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.....	1,700
40x160	— North side of J st., Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.....	850
80x160	— Northeast corner Eighteenth and G streets.....	3,000
160x160	— Northwest corner of Twenty-first and L streets.....	5,000
40' x 80'	— Southeast corner of Twenty-	800

40x 80—East side of Twenty-fourth street, 1 and 2 blocks	800
40x 80—Corner alley same block	500
40x 80—Lot 1, block M, Highland Park	600
40x 80—Lot 1 in Monte Vista	450
40x 80—If you cannot be suited in the above List, you had better give it up.	175

A. LEONARD & SON,
 1014 Fourth street, Sacramento,
 Agents for the sale of Monte Vista Property

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1889

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of number of subscribers, and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: Joseph P. Wiseman, No. 639 Market street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

A MATTER OF VITAL INTEREST.

The saloon bill reported upon favorably in the Assembly, declaring that no license tax for sale of liquors at retail shall exceed seven dollars a month, has created a storm of indignation since the Record-Union exposed the outrageous character and the deep-laid purpose of the measure. It is now understood that whisky has taken such alarm that it will graciously consent to amendment of the bill so as to place the figure at \$12 instead of \$7 per month.

But this will not do, for while that figure is not insufficient, the provision is to remain that the sum paid shall cover all State, county, town, township or municipal liquor licenses. The bill must be wholly abandoned, and this business of licensing left, as now, to the towns, counties and cities.

Why should it not be so? Have not the people of California cities the capacity to judge of their own needs and to govern themselves in this matter of issuing liquor licenses, as well as in granting licenses to merchants, in the levy of taxes for roads, street lighting, police, water supply and other purposes? Wherein are they weak or unworthy? That in this single business of licensing the selling of liquor they must be deprived of the right given them by the Constitution to determine what license fee the bar business shall pay to the community that protects it?

The truth is, the liquor interest is in desperate fear of high license, and this, measure in the Assembly is an attempt to prevent it obtaining in this, as it has in other States. The bill is the result of a conspiracy to compel the people of Los Angeles to cut loose from a system that has worked admirably; to force San Diego to submit herself once more to free saloons; to compel Sutter county, with her one liquor bar, to abandon her safe haven of sobriety, order, and the smallest criminal record known in the State, to admit an unlimited number of saloons to her territory, and to consent to the inevitable result of an increased record of crime and poverty.

As if it were not enough to attempt legislation that flies in the face of settled political principle that government should be brought as near to the people as possible, and the right of local self-government interfered with only when the public interest makes it absolutely necessary, this infamous Assembly bill proposes to punish every city and town in the State for having heretofore entertained even the thought of regulating the liquor business to their fair share of the cost it creates in town and city government.

To accomplish this end, the bill provides that all license collections for sale of liquors shall be taken from the city and county and given over to the counties.

The liquor license tax in the city of Sacramento is now of two classes, \$20 and \$50 per month, respectively; the aggregate collection in the city amounts to \$13,600 per annum; this sum the bill will strip from the city and transfer to the county treasury. While the result would be to very slightly reduce the lighter county tax, it would compel the taxpayers of the city, already overburdened and taxed as those of but one other city in the State, to raise \$13,600 per annum from now on. Our aggregate quarterly saloon license is now \$30 50 per quarter for city and county, but this bill reduces it by \$9 50, so that, as a finality, the income of the tax roll to meet the expenses of city and county government will be very much reduced.

Since the lower order of liquor interests have so wantonly and unprovokedly made this vicious assault upon the people, it is in order for the people to reply, and the response should take the form not only of emphatic protest against the bill in question, but, since that measure is a clear indication of the intention of the low-saloon interest to tighten its grip upon the throat of California communities, the response should also take the form of a demand for a higher license than is now collected. And it should not be less than is imposed by San Diego, Los Angeles and other cities and counties that, having tried the experiment, cannot be driven to abandon its virtues, unless the outrageous bill under discussion unfortunately is enacted into law.

There never will be a better opportunity than the present to settle this matter, so far as Sacramento is concerned. Instead of 300 bars, 200 of the better class will answer, and instead of \$13,600 license will answer, we may just as well receive \$120,000 per annum. This accomplished, our heavy tax rate can be brought down the coming spring to one cent on the dollar, and, as a result, the home-seeker who is now turned from our doors will come and abide with us, and abounding prosperity, enlarged industries, lessened cost of local government and general content will prevail, as experience proves is the case wherever the experiment has been tried. To the credit of the proprietors of the better class of saloons in Sacramento be it said, that they are opposed, from the beginning to the end, to the infamous bill San Francisco has speared out upon the Legislature, and are in favor of a high license and its immediate establishment.

THE ESSENCE OF THE MATTER.

Legislators who are opposing the London Exhibition are not, we are convinced, fully advised of the merits of the proposition—with more of thought upon the subject they must discover its virtues. Briefly and simply, it is an economic plan to present to the attention of the world, in its chief market and travel center, a representative exhibition of our products. This is to be supplemented by such other and attractive display as will make the exhibition resorted to with curiosity, at the same time, by illustrating our climatic and geographical features, and wholly free from prejudices in the matter, after examination of the Home grounds condemn them and in his written report to the President of the Board of Trustees said, that he found little to commend and much to criticize in the location. After detailing its deficiencies and positive evils, he declared: "In my view there is but one

remedy possible for this condition; that is, to remove the institution to some point having better facilities for the removal, or for the purification by disposal over suitable land, of the liquid wastes of the building." Further on in his report, the same distinguished engineer speaks of the removal to a better site as "inevitable," and declines to recommend any but measures of temporary relief for the insufficient drainage and bad sewerage. In the face of such testimony there ought to be no hesitation on the part of the legislators upon the question of removal, which is not "to what point," but simply re-location somewhere, where the natural demands of the Home will be met by favorable natural conditions; conditions that will contribute in the highest degree to the end and aim of the institution—the training and up-building of the feeble-minded into self-reliance and self-helpfulness, that they may not remain State charges nor objects of pity, nor the institution continue to be wholly a State burden.

BRILLIANT MEASURES.

Of course the Senator who introduced the following bill is excusable when he stated that he did so by request. That disclaimer does not permit its paternity to be charged to him:

Section 1. All aliens are hereby prohibited from doing business in this State, and no license to transact any business or occupation shall be granted or issued by the State, or any county, city, or town, or any other municipal corporation to any alien.

Section 2. A violation of the provisions of this Act shall be punishable by a fine not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and imprisonment in the County Jail until such fine and costs of imprisonment are paid.

The genius of which the idea was born ought to be hunted out and the mortal casket that enfolds it should be honored by a marble figure to fill one of the vacant niches in the Capitol rotunda. The reasonlessness with which the author of the bill deals with the treaties of the nation, the lofty disregard he entertains for the welfare of Americans engaged in business abroad, the line exclusiveness of policy on which his brilliant idea stands sponsor, ought to immortalize the author. As a bit of pleasantry, the bill, if not seriously intended, is a gem. But if introduced in sober earnest, and with the hope that a California Legislature will be so astute as to pass it, the question ought to be put to the author, and he be allowed a century of time in which to answer: "What would you have aliens arriving in this country in response to our invitation to immigrate, do to maintain themselves in the interim of time that must precede naturalization?"

Probably from the same fertile source sprang that other Senate bill providing that within one year from the passage of the Act, any real property owned by aliens in the State of California shall be forfeited to the State, sold and the proceeds added to the general school fund. A single sentence of the bill will serve to illustrate its literary style. It declares that the forfeited property shall be sold by the Sheriff "after having been declared forfeited by the Board of Supervisors or other local authority in which said property is situated, and duly advertised for thirty days subsequent to such sales," etc. As a legislative and an intellectual freak, this latter bill deserves to be graven upon tablets of brass. Seriously, however, it is an insult to the legislative body of the State of California to have such measures projected upon its records.

A WISE BILL.

The bill of Senator Dixon requiring all executions to be conducted at the State Prison is one that should not meet with a single vote in opposition. It is impossible for anyone who has made any sincere inquiry into the subject whatever to turn from it with any other conviction than that the execution of criminals in the several counties is demoralizing and greatly tends to counteract the very purpose of inflicting the extreme penalty. Let us surround the gallows with all the terror of privacy of use and the victim from public view and deprivation of all dramatic posing upon the scaffold, and shut out the hysterical women who find in every condemned murderer an object upon which to lavish abnormal sympathy.

The bill of Senator Dixon provides that there can be present at the execution upon the gallows, the Sheriff of the county who brings the convict to the prison, the Board of Managers and Physicians of the prison at San Quentin, the prisoner's clergyman, the three witnesses the victim is privileged to invite, and a certain number of newspaper reporters. The bill ought to go further than this and follow the New York plan in prohibiting publication of sensational reports of executions. The work of the press in this matter has all been bad, demoralizing; rather an incentive to crime than a deterrent influence. None better know this to be true than newspaper men.

The bill is strong in the economy it conserves. It will be an immense saving to the people to have one instead of fifty-two places of execution, one gallows tree instead of fifty-two, one official to carry out the penalty of the law instead of fifty-two Sheriffs. On this ground alone the bill is commendable.

UNLIMITED IN ITS SCOPE.

It should be borne in mind that the proposed London Exhibition is not projected in the interest of any one industry of California, but of all. It is to be made representative just as fully as is possible, of every industrial art and all production that can by remotest possibility be supposed to have an interest in a European market. But as a matter of fact there is no interest whatever, from that of the carrier of the coal to the manufacturer of an engine; from the blacker of boots to the compositor in a job office; from the tiller of the sea to the shipping merchant, that will not equally share in any benefits that may flow from an exhibition of California products abroad and the consequent enlargement of our market. It is simply impossible to enlarge the market for our products, and confine the results to the single interest of production from the soil. There is no man so poorly informed who does not know that so soil production suffers in California every other worthy interest declines; that as it prospers, all other industries are vitalized.

THE QUESTION OF LOCATION.

The question of the location of a new site for the Home of the Feeble-minded Children has been exhaustively discussed in these columns, but there is one witness against the present location who has not been sufficiently quoted, Colonel George E. Waring, the eminent sanitary engineer of broader than national reputation, a non-resident of the State, and wholly free from prejudices in the matter, after examination of the Home grounds condemns them and in his written report to the President of the Board of Trustees said, that he found little to commend and much to criticize in the location. After detailing its deficiencies and positive evils, he declared: "In my view there is but one

can be granted no greater political privileges in this day, at least let them have a voice in the educational departments of the Government, and are profoundly interested in that branch of our system. We look to them to manifest a lively concern in the training of youth; by natural impulses they are directed in that work, and they should, therefore, be permitted equally with men to express their judgment at the ballot-box concerning the choice of administrators of the educational system.

If anyone entertained the idea that Islam power is on the decline, the conquest of Uganda by the Arabs should undeceive them. Islamism is a feeble force in Europe, but it is rapidly augmenting in Africa and has suffered but slight loss in Asia. The Arabs have made the fall of Mohammed dominant in the Sudan, where less than fifty years ago it had but feeble foothold. The world should not be surprised that the difficulties in the way of the advance of Christian civilization in Africa have increased greatly and that they are daily augmenting.

MISTAKEN AS TO THE FACTS.

The San Francisco Call says: It will be time enough for producers to go to Sacramento for help to sell their wares abroad when they are able to supply the home demand. California is not now shipping to the East enough wine for the consumption of New York City alone; it is producing less than half the raisins eaten in this country.

Which shows how ignorant the Call is of the facts relating to California production. For instance, in its own columns recently appeared a statement made in an official body, by a man best qualified of all others to know, that our raisin crop for 1888 will very greatly exceed the consumption possible to be expected for it in the United States. So, too, in the same month, Mr. Rose stated that it is now an absolute necessity to secure a larger market for California wines, and that it can be best looked for and secured abroad.

It is proposed to create in each county when desired, a new office, to be filled by an official to be known as Sheep Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to inspect all flocks of sheep twice a year, and to take steps to eradicate any contagious disease that may be found among them. But the officer is to be named in the county only when fifty resident freeholders petition the Board of Supervisors for the appointment of such Commissioner. It would seem that the proposed State Veterinarian ought to be able to do all that is necessary in the matter of inspection of flocks of domestic animals. But, as the bill does not indicate, the Sheep Commissioner, upon the people in the State of California shall be free to exempt upon petition, and under the discretion of Boards of Supervisors, the objections to the scheme cannot well be pressed with energy. However, the proposed law is defective, in failing to provide that the Commissioner may, on discovering a diseased animal, remove and sequester it, or, if need be to prevent the spread of the disease, kill it. The bill simply declares that in case of such discovery he shall notify the owner, and if after ten days, the latter does not take proper steps to prevent the spread of the disease, or to effect a cure of the animal, then the Commissioner is to take action to eradicate the disease as he may deem necessary and proper. That is too loose an authority to invest the official with any power that a Court will justify. If he is to have any official power at all, it must be specifically and affirmatively defined, and he must be distinctly invested with it, and its limitations be clearly expressed.

DEBATING A PRINCIPLE MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, the "Federalist" declared that it was wisdom on the part of a people, and experience had so proved it, to commit the matter of administration of the finances and local concerns to local boards of a few of their own men. Yet in the face of this political and economic truth, the Legislature of the State of California is asked to take from the communities of California, its towns, cities and counties, the right to govern their local and internal affairs as their need directs, and their judgment approves. It is asked to "fix" the license for all communities that they may be permitted to collect from the business of liquor selling, but they are left free to impose whatever license tax they choose, upon any and all other business. In this simple matter of regulating the interest that costs the people more concern and coin than any other, they are to be forbidden to take any part, or to reap any benefit. If it had been forecast, that in the blaze of the intelligence and freedom of the last half of the nineteenth century, any such proposition would be made to a Legislature of any American State, the prophet would have been scorned as insulting the spirit of the age.

THE United States Government will not be likely to seek a quarrel with Germany because of the Samoan complication; neither should it avoid one if thrust upon it. She must enter the protest of common humanity, if nothing more, against the declaration of war against Samoa by Germany, struggling for the right of self-government. Our obligations to Samoa demand of us the entry of a protest, and insist that pending that and the conference in which it will result, Germany shall cease to wage war upon Mataafa. It would be worse than farcial for the American Government to agree to a conference for settlement of the difficulty, and at the same time consent to the war against Samoa going on. Should that be done Germany will have wiped the Samoan Government out of existence before the commissioners for the conference can get together. The news this morning is that the German authorities have so far receded as to relinquish the claim to govern Apia during the contest. They must concede a good deal more before a conference can be consented to, for they must suspend hostilities and abandon the blockade of Samoan ports before any arbitration is had.

JUDGE WOODS OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF INDIANA HAS RULED IN A RECENT CASE THAT THE MERE SENDING BY ONE TO ANOTHER OF A LETTER OR DOCUMENT CONTAINING ADVICE TO BRIBE VOTERS, OR SETTING FORTH A SCHEME FOR SUCH BRIBERY, HOWEVER BOLD AND REPRISABLE, IS NOT INDICATIVE. THERE MUST BE SHOWN IN ADDITION AN ATTEMPT BY THE RECEIVER OF THE LETTER, OR SOME OTHER PERSON INSTIGATED BY HIM, TO EXECUTE THE SCHEME BY BRIBERY OR ATTEMPT TO BRIBE SOME VOTER. THAT INTERPRETATION OF THE REVISED STATUTES SETS A POINT THAT HAS LONG BEEN DISPUTED, WHETHER IT IS NECESSARY TO PROVE AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBERY. IT HAS BEEN GENERALLY SUPPOSED THAT IT WAS SUFFICIENT TO PROVE THE OFFER TO A PERSON TO BRIBE A VOTER OR ELECTION OFFICER.

ASSEMBLYMAN DUBIEL'S BILL (336) QUALIFYING WOMEN OVER THE AGE OF 21 YEARS TO VOTE FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, IS A SOUND AND JUST MEASURE AND OUGHT TO PASS. IF WOMEN

DO WE WISH OUTSIDE CAPITAL?

Yes, RECORD-UNION: I am a property-owner in this city, have my investments here, and expect to live here the rest of my life. I read with some surprise of the action of the Board of Trustees in trying to place ridiculous restrictions on gentlemen who desired to invest capital in street railroads. I do not know whether Mayor Gregory was correctly reported or not, but if he made the remark that he did not care whether foreign capital came here to invest, I think the city will not owe its prosperity to such position. I own property in this city, and I am a citizen, and I am only too willing to have all the street railroads constructed that capital can be induced to build. I am a citizen, and I am only too willing to have all the street railroads constructed that capital can be induced to build. I am a citizen, and I am only too willing to have all the street railroads constructed that capital can be induced to build.

THE NONPAREIL.

THE NONPAREIL, Corner of Fifth and J Streets. Monday*Morning AT 9 O'CLOCK.

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